

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A process for producing 3-hydroxycyclohexanone, which comprises the steps of:

(a) reacting 1,3-cyclohexanedione with

5 (i) an enzyme having an ability to reduce 1,3-cyclohexanedione to 3-hydroxycyclohexanone, (ii) a microorganism producing the enzyme defined in (i), or

(iii) a treated material of the enzyme as defined 10 in (i) or of the microorganism defined in (ii), and (b) recovering resulting 3-hydroxycyclohexanone.

2. A process according to claim 1, wherein

A) said enzyme having the ability to reduce 1,3-cyclohexanedione to 3-hydroxycyclohexanone is an enzyme:

15 i) derived from a microorganism belonging to a microorganism belonging to the genus *Arthrobacter*, *Rhodotorula*, *Bacillus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Streptomyces*, *Candida*, *Corynebacterium* or *Penicillium*; or

20 ii) having any one of the following amino acid sequences:

(a) the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 or 3,

(b) an amino acid sequence comprising deletion, substitution, or addition of one or more amino acids in the amino 25 acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3,

(c) an amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 or 4, and

(d) an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence of a DNA that hybridizes under stringency conditions

with DNA complementary to DNA consisting of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 4; or

B) said microorganism producing the enzyme is a transformant having a introduced plasmid containing:

5 i) a nucleotide sequence of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 4, or

 ii) a nucleotide sequence of a DNA that hybridizes under stringency conditions with DNA complementary to DNA consisting of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 4;

10 or

C) said treated material of the microorganism producing the enzyme having an ability to reduce 1,3-cyclohexanedione to 3-hydroxycyclohexanone is dead microbial cells of the microorganism as defined in B) above.

15 3. A process according to claim 1, wherein 3-hydroxycyclohexanone is optically active 3-hydroxycyclohexanone.

 4. A process according to claim 2, wherein the transformant is *Escherichia coli*.

20 5. A process according to claim 2, wherein the amino acid sequence defined in (ii) the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1.

 6. A process according to claim 2, wherein the amino acid sequence is the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3.

25 7. A process according to claim 2, wherein the amino acid sequence defined in (ii) is an amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:2.

 8. A process according to claim 2, wherein the amino acid sequence is an amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleotide

sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4.

9. A process according to claim 2, wherein the transformant is a transformant produced by introducing:

the plasmid containing

5 a nucleotide sequence encoding the enzyme as defined in B) and optionally

a plasmid containing a nucleotide sequence that encodes an enzyme that regenerates a coenzyme on which the enzyme having the ability to reduce 1,3-cyclohexanedione to

10 3-hydroxycyclohexanone depends.

10. A process according to claim 9, wherein the coenzyme is NADH/NAD⁺ (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide) or NADPH/NADP⁺ (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate).

11. A process according to claim 2, wherein
15 1,3-cyclohexanedione is allowed to react with the transformant or dead microbial cells thereof in the presence of a fatty alcohol.

12. A process according to claim 11, wherein the fatty alcohol is an alcohol having a boiling point of 200°C or less.

13. A process according to claim 11, wherein the fatty
20 alcohol is 2-propanol.

14. A process according to claim 2, wherein 1,3-cyclohexanedione is allowed to react with the transformant or dead microbial cells thereof in the presence of glucose.

15. Optically active 3-hydroxycyclohexanone.

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